

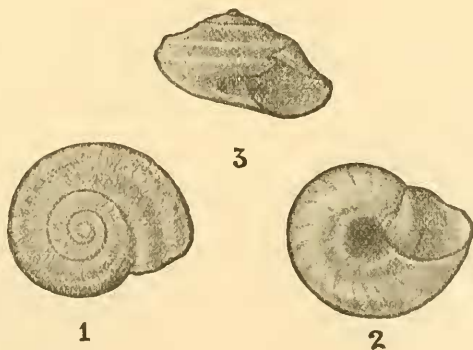
NEW LAND-SHELLS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

By HENRY SUTER.

Read 13th May, 1904.

RHYTIDA DUPLICATA, n.sp.

SHELL convexly depressed, umbilicated, carinated, with a ridge above the keel. Sculpture: The surface of the shell is rather irregularly and rugosely plicated, the plicæ, by anastomosing, forming a partial network, and inclined backward in the same direction as the incremental lines, which are at intervals more or less conspicuous on the last whorl. Colour: My specimens being all so-called 'dead shells,' and having lost the epidermis, it is impossible to describe the colour. To judge from analogy, I suppose it to be about the same as in *R. Greenwoodi*. The spire is depressed conoidal, slightly convex, obtuse. The apex is slightly raised, obtuse, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, and finely obliquely plaited. The embryonic shell is subglobose, having the upper side flat



and the umbilicus shallow. Diam. 3.5, height 2.5 mm. Whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, rapidly increasing, the first ones convex, the last bluntly keeled at the periphery, above which, at a distance of about 2 mm., is a revolving rib, separated from the keel by a shallow groove, and from the slightly raised ridge below the suture by a broad depression; this ridge disappears gradually on the penultimate whorl. Base flatly convex. Suture sharply impressed, near the aperture subcauliculate. Aperture obliquely transverse, subtriangular, the margins slightly approximating and united by a callus on the penultimate whorl. Outer lip sharp, slightly depressed and advancing above, angled at the periphery and

receding below. Inner lip oblique, slightly thickened and reflected. Umbilicus deep, funnel-shaped, patulous, margined by a slightly elevated ridge, occupying about one-third of the greater diameter of the shell. Diam. maj. 24, min. 20 mm.; height 12 mm.

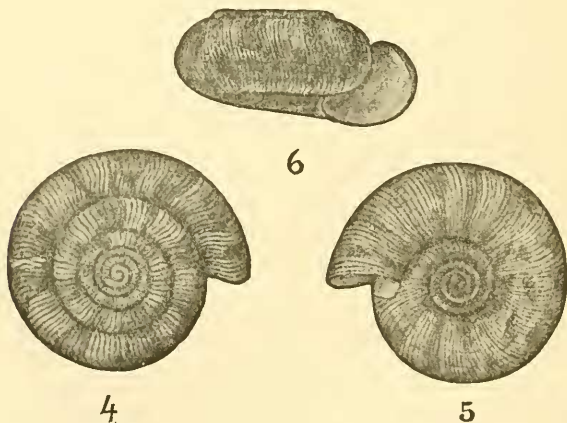
Type in my collection.

Hab.—Cape Maria van Diemen.

The former lighthouse-keeper, Mr. McGahey, very kindly collected some of these shells for me. So far no fresh or living specimens have been obtained, and both the colour of the shell and the animal remain unknown for the present. This species is so distinct from all the other New Zealand species of *Rhytida* that I thought it well worth describing and figuring, notwithstanding the poor material at my disposal. It may be considered as an intermediate form between *R. Greenwoodi* and *R. Dunnia*.

ENDODONTA (CHAROPA) TRANSENNA, n.sp.

Shell small, whitish with irregular streaks of chestnut, finely ribbed, with distinct revolving threads on base, umbilicated. Sculpture: All the whorls, except the protoconch, are finely ribbed, the riblets being low and undulating, and about 18 in number per millim., and the interstices microscopically decussate; under the lens a number of revolving liræ are visible on the base. Colour nearly white, with irregular streaks



and blotches of chestnut on the upper surface. From the periphery down to the base there is a change in colour pattern, smaller and zigzag lines predominating. Spire flat and very little raised above the last whorl. The apex consists of $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, the first of which is smooth, the following half microscopically decussate. Whorls 5, at first very slowly, then more rapidly and regularly increasing, convex; periphery and base also convex. Suture well impressed.

Aperture vertical, lunate. Outer lip regularly arched, sharp, the inner lip arcuate, very little thickened, and not reflexed. Umbilicus broad, perspective, showing all the whorls, in width about 1.2 mm., or somewhat less than one-third of the greater diameter of the shell. Diam. maj. 3.2, min. 2.9 mm.; height 1.4 mm.

Type in my collection.

Hab.—In native bush, Waitakerei Range, about 6 miles from Henderson, Province of Auckland (H. S.).

Unless closely examined this species may easily be taken for *E. anguiculus* or *E. corniculum*, subsp. *maculata*, but it can at once be separated from both of them by the spiral threads on the base.

LAOMA (PHRIXGNATHUS) MOELLENDORFFI, Suter.

Exemplum sinistrorsum.

The occurrence of a normally sinistral species of this genus in Tasmania, *Laoma Weldii*, T.-Woods, is a well-known fact, but from New Zealand up to this time no sinistral *Laoma* has been known; my surprise, therefore, was great indeed when, in January last, I found a beautifully developed sinistral specimen of *L. Moellendorffi*. The shell has all the characters of the species described by me in 1896, except that it is sinistral, the incremental striæ much more oblique, the circumference slightly oval, and the last whorl descending; it is also somewhat larger, the greater diameter being 3.25 mm., though there are only four whorls, as in the type.

Type in my collection.

Hab.—In native bush near Cowes Bay, Waiheke Island, Hauraki Gulf (H. S.).

REALIA TURRICULATA, Pfr., n.subsp. LEPIDA.

A most graceful small variety, of a much lighter colour and smaller dimensions than the typical form. The chestnut zigzag bands are narrower and less numerous, the spire is more elongate and more acute, not convex, but straight; the whorls, $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 in number, are more convex, and the suture is deeper. Diam. 4, height 7.5 mm.

Extreme specimens vary from 3×6.5 to 4×8 mm.

R. turriculata (specimens in my collection) varies from 4×8.5 to 5×11 mm.

Type in my collection.

Hab.—Forty Mile Bush, North Island (H. S.). More plentiful on limestone formation.

In the same locality also occurs an albino form (mut. *albina*), in which the shell is of a cream tint and the zigzag markings devoid of colour, being light horny and pellucid.